

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



A REVISION OF THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE
BRACHYURA.*

BY MARY J. RATHBUN.

In reviewing the history of the genera of Brachyura † it is evident that many names in current use violate accepted rules of nomenclature. In the following pages especial attention has been paid to generic names, with incidental notes on the names of species. The Code of the American Ornithologists' Union has been observed in making changes. Many of the problems which have arisen are, however, not covered by the provisions of the code, and recourse to the opinions of individuals has been deemed advisable. The writer is under obligation especially to Dr. Walter Faxon and Dr. Theodore Gill not only for advice, but for much practical assistance. Others whose opinions have been consulted on various doubtful points are Drs. J. A. Allen, W. H. Dall, C. Hart Merriam, T. S. Palmer, C. W. Richmond, L. Stejneger, C. W. Stiles, Profs. A. E. Verrill and S. I. Smith, and Messrs. J. E. Benedict, G. S. Miller, Jr., and R. Ridgway. It is but proper to add that no one but the writer is responsible for errors which may appear.

For convenience, the names which it is thought necessary to change are discussed under ten different headings.

1. *Names diverted from their original meaning.*—Canon XXII of the Code of the American Ornithologists' Union says: "In no

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† The term Brachyura is here used as limited by Miers, 1886, with the addition of the Raninidae, Alcock, 1896.

case should the name [of the genus] be transferred to a group containing none of the species originally included in the genus." The following names have been thus transferred: *Uca*, *Lupa*, *Leptopodia*, *Ctorodius*, *Stenocionops*, and *Naxia* of Leach, *Halimus* and *Platyonichus* of Latreille, and *Stenorynchus* Lamarek.

Uca was established by Leach in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, volume VII, 1814,* for the *Cancer uca* or *uka* Shaw, 1802, which he proposed to call *Uca una*. This is a fiddler crab and not the *Cancer Uca* [*uca*] of Linnæus, 1767, and the *Uca una* of the Maregrave de Liebstad, 1648. Latreille in 1817 (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XII, 517), rightly considering it a case of mistaken identity, attempted to improve matters by calling Leach's *Uca*, *Gelasimus*, and giving the genus *Uca* to the Linnæan species; but this proceeding is not sanctioned by the rules of today. Before Leach's *Uca* was abandoned its existence was recognized by Say in 1817. *Uca* Latreille may be known as *Ucides*, nov., and its type species as *Ucides cordatus* (Linnæus, 1763) = *Uca una* Maregrave, 1648, which can no longer "be mentioned as a rare instance of one that has been allowed to possess the names by which it was figured and described centuries ago." (Stebbing, Hist. Crust., p. 84.)

In 1814, Edin. Encyc., VII, 390, Leach placed *Cancer pelagicus* Linnæus, 1758, in the genus *Lupa*, and in the same year, in the

*There has been some doubt as to the date of Leach's article, 'Crustaceology.' All the volumes of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia bear the date 1830 on the title page. Desmarest and other writers give the dates 1813-1814 for Leach's article. Dr. Stebbing, who has taken pains to collect evidence on the subject, informs me that volume VII of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia gives no dates subsequent to 1814, the history of Denmark being carried down to January of that year. (See also *Challenger* Amphipoda, vol. I, p. 85, and quotation of Leach on page 155 of this article.) It has been suggested that the original article appeared in 1813 and the Appendix in 1814. I believe, however, that the first two pages of the article were published in 1813 and the remainder, including the Appendix, in 1814. In the Edinburgh edition of vol. VII, but not in the Philadelphia reprint, the signatures of the first half are marked "vol. VII, part I," and of the second half "vol. VII, part II." Part II begins on page 385, or the third page of Leach's article, and the inference is that Part I appeared in 1813 and Part II in 1814. All descriptions of genera and species appear in Part II of the volume, and in this part of the original article appear many references to the Appendix and Index, indicating that the Appendix, although written later than the body of the article, was not published later.

Zoological Miscellany, I, 123, pl. liv, described the new species *Lupa foreeps*. That the former should take precedence is proved by the following, which appears in Leach's article 'Annulosa' in the Encyclopedia Britannica, Supplement, vol. I, 1816: "This genus was instituted by Dr. Leach in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, and has since been given with amended characters in the Zoological Miscellany and in the eleventh volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society." *Lupa* is a synonym of *Portunus* as restricted by Latreille, 1810 (see page 160). Those who do not admit his restriction must use the name *Lupa* in place of *Nep- tunus* de Haan, 1833. *Lupella*, nov., is proposed for *Lupa foreeps* Leach, or the genus *Lupa* of de Haan, 1833. *Portunus* as used by Leach, 1814, and by succeeding writers may be called *Liocarcinus*, a name proposed by Stimpson, 1871, for a perhaps unnecessary division of that genus.

Leptopodia was established by Leach, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, Appendix, 431, 1814, for two species, *Maia phalangium* (Pennant, 1777) Leach [= *Cancer rostratus* Linnaeus, 1761 = *Inachus longirostris* Fabricius (sp. 1775), type examined = *Macropodia longirostris* Leach, 1814 (teste Leach, 1815)] and *Leptopodia tenuirostris* Leach, 1814 (Appendix), which are congeneric, and the first of which is the type of *Macropodia*, Edin. Encyc., 395, 1814. It should be observed that on page 395 the name *Leptopodia* appears in the synonymy of *Maia phalangium*, thus: '[*Maia*] S. *Phalangium*. C. *phalangium* Pennant. *Leptopodia phalangium*, Leach's MSS. See plate ccxxi, fig. 4, and Appendix.' This is followed by '[Genus] XXV. *Macropodia*. Sp. 1. *Longirostris* Fabr. C. *doddecos* L.?' The genus *Macropodia* is then described. As noted above, the species *phalangium* and *longirostris* are identical. The preference should be given to the name of the genus regularly established rather than to one suggested but not adopted. *Leptopodia* of the Appendix, although probably published simultaneously with *Macropodia*, was the result of subsequent revision, and should not, I think, take precedence. *Leptopodia* is therefore a synonym of *Macropodia*. The species *sagittaria*, Fabricius, 1793, which has been considered the type of *Leptopodia*, was not placed in the genus until 1815, Zool. Misc., II, 15, and Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XI, 331, where Leach retains *Macropodia* for *phalangium* and *tenuirostris* and recharacterizes *Leptopodia*. See also Mal. Podoph. Brit., explan. of pl.

xxiii, 1815.* For *Leptopodia* Leach, 1815, not 1814, *Stenorynchus* may be used. (See page 158.)

Clorodius was a manuscript name of Leach, first published, but not adopted,† by Desmarest, 1823, with the name of the type, 'Cancer dentatus Fabr.,' corrected in 1825 to 'Cancer 11-dentatus Fabr.' The first citation was an undoubted typographical error, as there is no such species as *C. dentatus* Fabricius. The genus was briefly defined by Desmarest as having fingers with spoon-shaped tips, a character which he includes in his diagnosis of *Cancer 11-dentatus*, but which unfortunately that species does not possess, a circumstance which, it seems to me, does not invalidate the genus. *Clorodius* appears with its original signification in de Haan's 'Fauna Japonica,' 1833. In 1830, Rüppell added to the genus a species, *C. niger* (Forskæl, 1775), having little in common with the type. In 1834, Milne Edwards recharacterized the

* As the plates of Leach's 'Malacostraca Podophthalma Britanniae' are not dated and were not issued in numerical order, it is impossible to determine the sequence of publication in a bound copy of the volume. The following table, showing the plates and the date of each number, was kindly furnished me by Mr. Stebbing, who obtained them from Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the publisher of the concluding parts:

Number.	Plates.	Date.
I.....	8, 14, 22.....	Jan. 1, 1815.
II.....	4, 15, 40.....	Mar. 1, " "
III.....	17, 28 A, 28 B.....	May 1, " "
IV.....	19, 29, 41.....	July 1, " "
V.....	23, 30.....	Sept. 1, " "
VI.....	1, 2, 26.....	Nov. 1, " "
VII.....	24, 36.....	Jan. 1, 1816.
VIII.....	3, 12, 13.....	Mar. 1, " "
IX.....	42, 7, 43.....	May 1, " "
X.....	6, 31, 32.....	July 1, " "
XI.....	9, 11, 33.....	Sept. 1, " "
XII.....	21 A, 21 B, 5.....	Nov. 1, " "
XIII.....	18, 20.....	Jan. 1, 1817.
XIV.....	16, 25, 44.....	Apr. 1, " "
XV.....	22 B, 37 A, 37 B.....	July 1, " "
XVI.....	22 C, 38, 39.....	Dec. 1, " "
XVII.....	9 B, 10.....	Mar. 1, 1820.
XVIII }.....	{ 9 A, 24 A, 27, 34 }	1875.
XIX }.....	{ 35, 37 C, 45 }	

† I believe that if an author defines and publishes a name it becomes available over a later name whether he adopts it or not.

genus, making *C. niger* the type, and this meaning has clung to it to the present day. In restoring *Clorodius* to its original status, it becomes a synonym of *Atelecyclus* Leach, 1814. *Chlorodiella*, nov., is proposed for *Chlorodius* Milne Edwards.

Stenocionops Leach, MS., while not adopted by Desmarest, 1823, was said to include *Maia taurus* Lamarck, 1818, which is synonymous with *Cancer cornudo* Herbst, 1804,* and *C. furcatus* Olivier, 1791. Later, in 1825, the generic name was transferred by Latreille to the species *cervicornis* Herbst, 1803, which has ever since been regarded as the type. In its rightful meaning, *Stenocionops* takes the place of *Pericera* Latreille, Encyc. Méth., X, 699, 1825. *S. cervicornis* may be known as *Ophthalmius* (nov.) *cervicornis*.

Naxia, a manuscript name of Dr. Leach, was first defined and published, but not adopted, by Latreille, Encyc. Méth., Entom., X, 140, 1825, and one species assigned to it, *Pisa aurita*, nov. *Naxia* of Milne Edwards, 1834, has a different definition and contains only the species *serpulifera* Guérin; it should be considered a synonym of *Naxioides* A. Milne Edwards, 1865.

Halimus was very briefly described by Latreille in Cuvier's Règne Animal, ed. 2, IV, 60, 1829. No type was specified, but a single species, *H. aries* Latreille, is figured in Guérin's Iconographie. As this was the only species previous to 1834, it must

* Perhaps no single copy of Herbst's 'Naturgeschichte der Krabben und Krebse' contains all the title pages of the different parts, and hence quotations from this work are full of inaccuracies. The following table gives the date of issue, number of plates, signatures, and pages of each Heft:

Volume.	Heft.	Date.	Plates.	Signatures.	Pages.
I	1	1782	I	A-L	1-86
I	2-5	1783	II-IX	M-Z	87-182
I	6	1785	X-XIII	Aa-Cc	183-206
I	7	1788	XIV-XVII	Dd-Gg	207-238
I	8	1790	XVIII-XXI	Hh-Mm	239-274
II	1	1791	XXII-XXV	A-F	1-48
II	2	1792	XXVI-XXIX	G-K	49-78
II	3	1793	XXX-XXXIII	L-N	79-98
II	4	1793	XXXIV-XXXVI	O-T	99-146
II	5	1794	XXXVII-XL	U-X	147-162
II	6 et seq.	1796	XLI-XLVI	Y-Ff	163-226
III	1	1799	XLVII-L	A-I	1-66
III	2	1801	LI-LIV	A-F	1-46
III	3	1803	LV-LVIII	A-G	1-54
III	4	1804	LIX-LXII	A-G	1-49

be considered the type. *Halimus*, Milne Edwards, 1834, contained two species, *aries* and *auritus*. The latter was already the type of *Naxia* Leach in Latreille, 1825, and the former the type of *Halimus* Latreille, 1829. *Auritus*, on the contrary, has up to this time been held the type of *Halimus*, *aries* having been put in *Hyastenus* White, 1847, which genus now becomes a synonym of *Halimus*. *Halimus*, it should be noted, was proposed by Latreille, in 1825, for "deux espèces de la collection du Jardin du Roi, et dont l'une paroît être très-voisine du *Cancer superciliosus* [*superciliosus*] de Linné." As this is not sufficient to define the genus, the name must be considered as a *nomen nudum*, at least until its description in 1829.

Platyonichus Latreille, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXVII, 4, 1818, was offered as a substitute for *Portumnus*, the orthography of the latter name being considered too near that of *Portunus*; consequently *Platyonichus* must have the same type as *Portumnus*, viz., *P. latipes* (Pennant, 1777). If *Portumnus* be restored, as it has been by many writers, *Platyonichus* becomes a synonym of it, and cannot be used for the species *ocellatus*, as this species was not known to *Platyonichus* until 1825 (Latreille, in Encyc. Méth., Entom., X, 151). *Naxia* of MacLeay, 1838, is available for *ocellatus* and its allies, the earlier *Anisopus* de Haan, 1833, being pre-occupied by Meigen (Illig. Mag., II, 1803) for Diptera.

Stenorynchus Lamarek, 1818, was a name given to two species, *S. phalangium* and *S. seticornis* Latreille. The former was already a member of *Macropodia*, 1814. The second species is therefore the type of *Stenorynchus*. It is said to be equivalent to *Cancer seticornis* Herbst, 1788, which is congeneric, if not conspecific, with *Cancer sagittarius* Fabricius, 1793. *Stenorynchus* has always been considered synonymous with *Macropodia*.

2. *The name of a composite genus tenable for one or more of its species which do not belong in older genera.*—*Platypodia* is a name given by Bell, Trans. Zoöl. Soc. London, I, 336, 1835, to that group of species included by Milne Edwards, 1834, under *Cancer*. This last genus as defined by Milne Edwards contained none of the Linnean species of *Cancer*, and therefore the propriety of Bell's action would not be questioned, except for the fact that previous to the publication of Milne Edwards's *Cancer*, four of the species contained therein had been assigned by de Haan, 1833, to *Atergatis* and three other species to *Actra*. Milne Edwards does not specify the type of *Cancer*, but in illustration of the genus figures

Cancer limbatus. Later, 1839, Randall adopts the name *Platypodia*, coupling it with the same specific name, *granulosus* Ruppell, 1830 = *limbatus* Milne Edwards, 1834. Subsequently all the species of Bell's *Platypodia* were assigned to other genera, viz., *Medæus* Dana, 1851, *Euxanthus* Dana, 1851, *Hypocælus** Heller, 1861, and *Lophactæa* A. Milne Edwards, 1865, this last genus containing the species *Cancer limbatus* Milne Edwards. The question now arises, should *Platypodia* be considered a synonym of *Atergatis* and *Actæa*, or should it be retained for the species *limbatus*? In reviewing the genera of Brachyura, I find that in all similar cases the name of the composite genus has not been treated as a synonym. *e. g.*, *Goniopsis* de Haan, 1833, contained three species, two of which were already in the genus *Grapsus*, yet the name *Goniopsis* has been used without question for the third species. As a contrary decision would involve many needless changes, *Platypodia* is retained in place of *Lophactæa*.

3. *The name of a composite genus, when made up wholly of older genera, tenable for a component part requiring a name.*—I propose to restore the name *Phalangipus* Latreille, 1825, for *Egeria* Leach, 1815 = *Leptopus* Lamarck, 1818 = *Stenopus* Leach in Latreille, Encyc. Méth., Entom., X, 700, 1825, all preoccupied. (*Egeria* Roissy, an XIII [1804-'5], Mollusca; *Leptopus* Latreille, Gen. Crust. Insect., IV, Addenda, 383, 1809, Hemiptera; *Stenopus* Latreille in Desmarest, Dict. Sci. Nat., XXVIII, 321, 1823, Macrura.) As originally defined, Encyc. Méth., Entom., X, 699, 1825, *Phalangipus* included *Libinia* + *Doclea* + *Egeria*, all genera of Leach, 1815. The name was never used subsequently. A precedent for its restoration now in a restricted sense is to be found in *Maja*, a genus formed by Lamarck, Sys. Anim. sans Vert., 154, 1801, for *Inachus* + *Parthenope*, both of Fabricius, 1798, and first restricted by Leach, 1814, to the species *Cancer squinado* Herbst, 1785, which was a component part of the Fabrician genus *Inachus* under the name *I. cornutus* (not *C. cornutus* Linnæus, 1758). *Maja* or *Maia* in its Leachian sense has been in use without question down to

* It may be claimed that as *Hypocælus* was a preoccupied name (see page 164) it was not a genus in the proper sense, and that therefore the species of *Platypodia* (*Cancer sculptus* Milne Edwards) which was referred to *Hypocælus*, would by the process of elimination be the type of *Platypodia*. On the other hand, *C. sculptus* was an abnormal species of *Cancer* Milne Edwards (= *Platypodia* Bell), and therefore could not legitimately become its type.

the present day, and forms the typical genus of the *Mainæ*, *Maïidæ*, and *Maioidæ*. Should *Phalangipus* be ruled out, *Maja* also must fall. It is of interest that *Maja* was used by Brisson, 1760, for a genus of birds, accepted by many ornithologists.

4. *Specification of type*.—In 1810, Latreille, in his ‘*Considérations Générales sur l’ordre naturel des animaux composant les classes des Crustacés, des Arachnides, et des Insectes*,’ gives a supplementary list with the following heading, ‘*Table des Genres avec l’indication de l’espèce qui leur sert de type*.’ At the time of the publication of Dr. Herrick’s monograph, ‘*The American Lobster*,’ I believed that the species designated by Latreille should be regarded as types of their genera, and I am not yet persuaded to reverse that decision. It has been argued “that ‘*Astacus fluvialtilis* Fab.’ is given not as *the* type, but merely as *a* type, an example, a specimen of the genus, the handiest one for a Parisian reader to recognize.” The French word ‘type,’ however, is defined as ‘type’ or ‘standard,’ not as ‘example’ or ‘illustration,’ and although *Astacus fluvialtilis* may have been the species most familiar to the Parisian reader, the same cannot be said of *Portunus pelagicus* or *Dromia rumphii*, East Indian species, chosen in preference to European. It has also been claimed that *fluvialtilis* is the type of *Astacus* because it was placed first among those enumerated by Fabricius; but if this rule were applied to other Fabrician genera, we should have *foenicata* the type of *Parthenope* instead of *Cryptopodia*, *vigil* the type of *Portunus* instead of *Podophtalmus*, *scabriuscula* the type of *Leucosia* instead of *Philyra*, while *muricatus* would be an *Inachus* instead of a *Doclea*.

The present adoption of Latreille’s specification affects the type of only two genera among the Brachyura, *Portunus* and *Leucosia* Fabricius, 1798. The type of the former becomes *pelagicus*, commonly attributed to *Neptunus*, de Haan, 1833, and of the latter, *nuclens*, afterward made the type of *Iliia* by Leach, 1817. *Leucosia* of Leach may be known as *Leucosides*, nov. Latreille in 1810 makes the species *pagurus* the type of *Cancer*. In 1825, in his ‘*Familles Naturelles*,’ he forms presumably for this species the genus *Tourteau*, in Gallic form, = *Pagurus* in Berthold’s translation, 1827. This circumstance might be a weighty argument against the recognition of the Latreillian species as types, were it not that Leach in the mean time had indisputably restricted the genus *Cancer* to *C. pagurus*, and that in the early

days it was not deemed unpardonable to change the type of a genus.

5. *Earlier names neglected.*—A recent example of the abandonment of a valid name is the case of *Holometopus* Milne Edwards, 1853, which is a constituent of de Man's subgenus *Episcesarma* of later date, 1895. Other names which have been laid aside without sufficient reason are as follows:

Potamon Savigny, 1816, for *Thelphusa* Latreille, 1819. *Potamon* was restored by Ortmann, Zoöl. Jahrb., Syst., IX, Heft 3, 445, 1896. Its type species is *Cancer potamios* Olivier, an 12 [1803–1804] = *Thelphusa fluviatilis* Latreille, 1819, not *C. fluviatilis* Herbst, 1785.

Charybdis de Haan, 1833, for *Goniosoma* A. Milne Edwards, 1860, on account of *Charybdea* Peron and Lesueur, 1809. *Goniosoma* was itself used by Perty, Delect. An. Art., 201–202, 1830–1834, for a genus of Arachnida.

Pitho Bell, 1835, for *Othonia* Bell, 1836, without explanation. (*Othonia*. Johnston, Loudon's Mag. Nat. Hist., VIII, March, 1835, Vermes.)

Gecarcoidea Milne Edwards, 1837, for *Pelocarcinus* Milne Edwards, 1853, on account of *Gecarcinus* Leach, 1814. *Gecarcoidea* was restored by Ortmann, Zoöl. Jahrb., Syst., VII, Heft 5, 1894.

Xanthodius Stimpson, 1859, if considered congeneric with *Leptodius* A. Milne Edwards, 1863, as it is by some writers, should take precedence, and not be treated as a synonym or a subgenus of *Leptodius*.*

Paulson, 1875, gives *Cryptochirus* Heller as a synonym of *Lithoscaptus* A. Milne Edwards, but the former genus was described in 1861, the latter in 1862.

Arctopsis Lamarek, 1801 (description insufficient?) is retained by Miers, 1879 and 1886, as a subgenus of *Pisa* Leach, 1814; but if *Arctopsis* be used at all, which seems unwarranted, it must take precedence of *Pisa*. The type species of both is supposed to be the same; its earliest indisputable name is *biaculeata* (Montagu). *Tetraodon*, which Miers makes the type of the subgenus *Pisa*, was not put by Leach into *Pisa* until 1815.

An example of the same name being applied by two authors to the same new genus is that of *Aulacolumbrus*, a name attributed

**Leptodius* is made a synonym of *Xantho* by Ortmann, Zoöl. Jahrb., Syst., VII, Heft 3, 443, 1893.

to A. Milne Edwards, 1878, but first used by Paulson, Investigation of the Kinds of Crabs in the Red Sea, I, 9, 1875,* for *Lambrus pisoides* Adams and White, a member of Milne Edwards's genus *Aulacolambrus*.

6. *Names based on figures without description.*—*Dorynchus* first appeared in the combination '*Dorynchus thomsoni* Norman,' a species which was figured in the text but not described in Wyville-Thomson's 'Depths of the Sea,' 1873 (fig. 34 on page 174). It is referred to thus: "A pretty little stalk-eyed form *Dorynchus thomsoni*, NORMAN (fig. 34), small and delicate, and very distinct from all *previously described species of the genus*, is very widely diffused." The italics are my own, and the words emphasized may indicate that the word *Dorynchus* was accidentally used for *Inachus*, a genus containing a species *dorynchus*.† *Dorynchus thomsoni* was described and figured in a new genus by A. Milne Edwards, Crust. Rég. Mex., 349, pl. XXXI A, fig. 4, 1880, as *Lispognathus furcillatus*. Later ‡ Prof. Milne Edwards, after recognizing the identity of his species and *D. thomsoni*, refers to it as '*Lispognathus (Dorynchus) Thomsoni*.' In 1886 Mr. Norman, in his 'Museum Normanianum. Crustacea,' enters the species as '*Lispognathus thomsoni*,' although more recently (December 21, 1895) he has assured me that he sees no reason why *Dorynchus* should be displaced.

A different case is that of *Planes*, a manuscript name of Dr. Leach, published by Bowdich, 1825, the claims of which are set forth by Dr. Faxon in his report on 'The Stalk-Eyed Crustacea' of the 'Albatross,' p. 29, 1895. This name is based on plate figures. In the text, p. 15, Bowdich says: "A small crab, fig. 3, *a* and *b*, which I conceive to be a new species of *planes*, was found in great numbers amongst the *amatifera*. [Foot-note:] It was of a delicate, but bright, rose colour: from the symmetrical form of its *test* (notched so regularly as to increase the projection and distinctness of its *chaperon*) it may be called *p. clypeatus*."

Mr. C. Davies Sherborn in his "Explanation of the Plan

* This work is in Russian and was published at Kiew. The title is as follows: 'Izsyedovaniya Rakoobraznuikh Krasnava Morya.'

† *Inachus dorynchus* Leach, 1814, should be known as *Inachus phalangium* Fabricius, the *Cancer phalangium* of Fabricius, 1775, of which I have examined the type, being different from *C. phalangium* Pennant, 1777, a synonym of *Macropodia rostrata* (Linnaeus), 1761.

‡ Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, XCIII, 878, 1881.

adopted for preparing an 'Index Generum et Specierum Animalium,'* says, p. 612: "The figure depicted on a plate may or may not be the drawing intended by the author; it is the work of the artist, who is also responsible for the descriptive legend. In numerous instances the descriptive legend on a plate is quite erroneous, and has been repudiated by the author in his text. Until the text descriptive of a plate appears, the names on the plate must be considered as *nomina nuda*, and it is open to any one to describe and rename such *nomina nuda*."

Is this rule intended to cover cases similar to *Dorynchus*, based on a text figure, and *Plutes*, based on a plate figure, the name of which appears in the text without adequate description?

7. *Post-Linnæan name given by a polynomialist invalid.*—In 1763 Vosmaer in *Mémoires de Mathématique et Physique*, volume IV, established the genus *Notogastropus* for a crab noted and named for having feet on its dorsal as well as its ventral side. While this form was described and figured, no specific name was attached to it. It is without doubt referable to *Dorippe dorsipes* (Linnaeus) 1758 = *D. quadridens* Fabricius, 1798. The name *Notogastropus* was never adopted, though it appears in synonymy in Desmarest and de Haan, for the reason probably that Vosmaer was not a binomialist, and for the same reason I have not disturbed the current name *Dorippe*, preferring to follow Rule 44 *b* of the Rules of Nomenclature adopted by the International Zoölogical Congress held in Paris, 1889, which says: "Le nom attribué à chaque genre et à chaque espèce ne peut être que celui sous lequel ils ont été le plus anciennement désignés, à la condition: *b*.—Que l'auteur ait effectivement entendu appliquer les règles de la nomenclature binaire."

8. *Preoccupied names.*—The following new generic names are proposed for names preoccupied in the same kingdom:

Pæduma † for *Amorphopus* Bell, 1858. (*Amorphopus* Schönherr, 'in litt.,' Gen. Curc., V, ii, 577, 1840, given as a synonym of *Culodromus*; also Serville, Hist. Nat. des Insectes Orthoptères, Paris, 1839, teste Agassiz.)

Epinus ‡ for *Apocremnus* A. Milne Edwards, 1878. (*Apocremnus* Fieber, Wien Ent. Monschr., II, 320, 1858, Hemiptera.)

* Proc. Zoöl. Soc. London, June 2, 1896, pp. 610-614.

† *Παιδύμμα*, a rudiment, in allusion to the fifth pair of legs.

‡ *Ἐπίπεδος*, steep.

Carcinides for *Carcinus* Leach, 1814. (*Carcinus* Latreille, Préc. Car. Génér. Insectes, 197, 1796, Amphipoda.)

Cycloxanthops for *Cycloxanthus* A. Milne Edwards, 1863. (*Cycloxanthus* Milne Edwards, D'Archiac's Hist. Prog. Géol., III, 304 k, 1850, fossil Brachyura.)

*Tympanomerus** for *Dioxippe* de Man, 1888. (*Dioxippe* Thomson, Fam. Cérambycides, 355, 1860, Coleoptera.)

Ericerodes for *Ericerus* Rathbun, 1893. (*Ericerus* Signoret, 1874, Coccidæ, teste Cockerell.)

Hypocolpus† for *Hypocælus* Heller, 1861. (*Hypocælus* Eschscholtz, Silbermann's Rev., IV, tab., 1836, Coleoptera, teste Gemminger and Harold.)

Hapalonotus‡ for *Mulacosoma* de Man, 1879. (*Mulacosoma* Hübner, Verz., 192, 1816, Lepidoptera.)

Dasygygius§ for *Neorhynchus* A. Milne Edwards, 1879. (*Neorhynchus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, 147, Aves.)

Apiomithrax|| for *Phycodes* A. Milne Edwards, 1869. (*Phycodes* Guenée, Spéc. gén. d. Léop., VI, 389, 1852, Lepidoptera.)

Eriphides for *Pseuderiphia* A. Milne Edwards, 1880. (*Pseuderiphia* Reuss, Denksch. d. k. k. Akad. Wien, XVII, 54, 1859, fossil Brachyura.)

Apias¶ for *Pyria* Dana, 1851; *pyram*, a pear. (*Pyria* Saint-Fargeau and Serville. Encyc. Méth., Entom., X, 494, 1825, Hymenoptera; *πῆρ*, a fire.)

*Leurocyclus*** for *Salacia* Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1843. (*Salacia* Lamouroux, Hist. Pol. Coral. Flex., 212, 1816.)

Thersaudrus†† for *Sisyphus* Desbonne and Schramm, 1867. (*Sisyphus* Latreille, Encyc. Méth., Entom., X, 438, 1825, Coleoptera; *Sisyphus*, 1818; *Sisyphæ*, 1807.)

Sphenomerides for *Sphenomerus* Wood-Mason, 1891. (*Sphenomerus* Candèze, Mon. Élat., II, 1859, Coleoptera.)

* *Τύμπανον*, a drum or tympanum; *μέρος*, merus.

† *Υπὸ*, under; *κόλπος*, a hollow.

‡ *Απαλός*, soft; *ὠπίος*, back.

§ *Δασύς*, hairy; *γόνιον*, limb.

|| *Ἀπίτιον*, a pear; *Mithrax*.

¶ *Ἀπίτιον*, a pear; with the suffix *ιας*.

** *Λευρόδης*, flat; *ζωλλός*, circle.

†† The son of Sisyphus.

Xanthias for *Xanthodes** Dana, May, 1852. (*Xanthodes* Guénée, Spéc. Gén. d. Léop., VI, 209, Jan., 1852, Lepidoptera. Noticed in Bibliographie de la France, Jan. 10, 1852.)

The following published names should be substituted for pre-occupied names:

Palicus † Philippi, 1838, for *Cymopolia* Roux, 1828. (*Cymopolia* Lamouroux, Hist. Pol. Coral. Flex., 292, 1816.)

Podohuenia Cano, 1889, for *Leion* Paulson, 1875. (*Leion* Reitter, Verh. Ver. Brünn, XI, 44, 1872, Coleoptera, *vide* Zoöl. Rec., 1873.)

Dilocarcinus Milne-Edwards, 1853, for *Orthostoma* Randall, 1839, type *O. dentata* Randall, 1839 = *Dilocarcinus multidentatus* von Martens, 1869. (*Orthostoma* Ehrenberg, Symbolæ Physicæ, Anim. Evert., Decas Prima, 1831, Vermes.)

Kuempferia suggested but not adopted by Miers, 1886, for *Macrocheira* de Haan, 1839, 'preoccupied.' (*Macrocheira* Meigen, Ill. Mag., 1803, Diptera. *Macrocheirus* Schönherr, Gen. et Spec. Curcul., 1838, Coleoptera, concerning which he says 'Macrocheira Nov. Gen. et Spec. Dom. de Haan in Litteris.')

The following may be used for names preoccupied though with different gender terminations:

Rhodia Bell, 1835, for *Herbstia** Milne Edwards, 1834. (*Herbstium* Leach in Desmarest, Dict. Sci. Nat., XXVIII, 301, 1823, Macrura.)

Grapsillus MacLeay, 1838, for *Trapezia* Latreille, 1825. (*Trapezium* Humphrey, Mus. Calomnianum, 1797, Mollusca.)

Hypopeltarium ‡ Miers, 1886, for *Peltarion* Hombroun and Jacquinet, 1852? (*Peltarium* G. Fischer de Waldheim, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, XVII, part 1, 106, 1844, Coleoptera.)

Eurypanopeus § A. Milne Edwards, 1880, for *Panopeus* Milne Edwards, 1834. (*Panopea* Ménéard, Ann. Mus., IX, 135, 1807,

* Ortmann, Zoöl. Jahrb., Syst., VII, Heft 3, 443, 1893, unites *Xanthodes* with *Xantho*.

† Since the publication of my 'Synopsis of the American Species of *Palicus* Philippi (= *Cymopolia* Roux),' pp. 93 to 99 of these Proceedings, Professor Jeffrey Bell and Dr. Hilgendorf have kindly sent me copies of the original description of *Palicus*. Though brief, it agrees with *Cymopolia*. Dr. Philippi was doubtless soon convinced of the identity of his genus with the earlier one, as the complete description and figure which he promised to publish in Wiegmann's Archiv never appeared.

‡ *Hypopeltarium* was substituted by Miers, 1883, for *Peltarion* (name preoccupied) and has been in use ever since.

§ Admitting that *Eurytium* Stimpson, 1859, is a distinct genus.

Mollusca.) *Panopea* is the name of one of the Nereids. *Cancer Panope* Herbst, from which the name *Panopeus* was derived, doubtless referred to the same character.

Eugonionotus,* nov., for *Cosmonotus* Adams and White, 1847. (*Cosmonota* Dejean, Catal. Col., 3d ed., 1833. I have seen only the reprint of the 3d ed., 1837.)

Charybdella, nov., for *Cronius* Stimpson, 1860. (*Cronia* H. and A. Adams, Gen., I, 128, 1858, Mollusca.)

Euxanthopsis, nov., for *Euxanthus* Dana, 1851 = *Melissa* Strahl, 1861. (*Euxanthe* Hübner, Verz., 39, 1816, Lepidoptera. *Melissa* Smith, 1854, Cat. Brit. Mus., II, 279, Hymenoptera.)

Raphonotus,† nov., for *Fabia* Dana, 1851. (*Fabius* Duncan, Foreign Butterflies, 167, 1837, teste Seudder.)

Leucocarcinus,‡ nov., for *Leucisca* MacLeay, 1838. (*Leuciscus* Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 1, 194, 1817, Pisces.)

Zalusius,§ nov., for *Trichia* de Haan, 1841. (*Trichius* Fabricius, Sys. Entom., 40, 1775, Coleoptera.)

Those names which are spelled alike except for their termination and have different meanings are not considered the same, *e. g.*, *Achæus* Leach, 1817, is not displaced by *Achæa* Hübner, 1816, both being proper names. The same is true of *Nemausa* A. Milne Edwards, 1875, and *Nemausus*, Stål, 1865.

9. Names given simultaneously to different genera.—*Acanthodes* was proposed by de Haan, 1833, for a genus of crabs. The same name was used by Agassiz, July, 1833, for a genus of fishes; it was, however, substituted for his *Acanthoessus*, 1832. For this reason, and because it cannot be proved that *Acanthodes* de Haan is of later date, it seems best to preserve the name for the crustacean genus.

Thia Leach, 1815, bears the same date as *Thia* Oken, Lehr. Naturg., 3^{te} Theil, 1^{re} Abth., a genus of Vermes. *Thia* Oken appears in a scheme of classification on p. xiii, and in the index or 'Register' at the end of the same work (p. xvii), but not in the body of the work, where it is called *Amphinome* (teste Faxon). It is impossible to tell which genus, Oken's or Leach's, was first published, but as the former is, I believe, a synonym, and per-

* *Ἐγγώνιος*, angular; *ὠπίος*, back.

† *Ραφή*, suture; *ὠπίος*, back.

‡ *Λευκός*, white; *ζαρκίνος*, crab.

§ *Λάσιος*, hairy; *ζα*, intensive prefix.

haps was never used except by Oken, the name *Thia* may properly be used for the crustacean genus.

Kraussia was used by Dana for a genus of crabs,* and by Davidson for a genus of mollusks† in the same month of the same year, May, 1852; but Davidson in 1859 changed his *Kraussia* to *Kraussina*, acknowledging the priority of Dana's genus.

10. *Original orthography to be preserved except in case of typographical error.*—According to Canon XI of the A. O. U. Code, we should write *Ethusa* not *.Ethusa*, *.Elhra* not *(Elhra*, *Eriocheir* not *Eriochirus*, *Podophthalmus* not *Podophthalmus*, *Zosimus* not *Zozymus*, *Lophozozymus*, *Stenorynchus*, *Dorynchus*, *Loxorynchus*, *Pyromaia* Stimpson, 1871, not *Apiomaia* von Martens, 1873. *Goneplax* Leach, Edin. Encyc., VII, 1814, was spelled *Goneplat* on p. 393, *Goneplax* on p. 430. The first form may be considered a typographical error. *Goneplax* was so used by Leach in 1815; in 1816 written *Gonoplax*; since that time both *Goneplax* and *Gonoplax* by different authors.

* Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 86.

† Ann. Nat. Hist., (2) IX, 369.

